

# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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GENERAL  
JOHN J.  
PERSHING,  
COMMANDER IN  
CHIEF OF AMER-  
ICAN EXPEDI-  
TIONARY  
FORCES.

(© Inter-  
national.)



# Flashlights



LONG LINE OF 14-INCH RAILWAY MOBILE GUNS THAT DEMONSTRATED THEIR VALUE IN THE WAR, NOW AT LE MANS, FRANCE, PREPARATORY TO BEING DISMANTLED AND SHIPPED BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.  
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



CZECHOSLOVAK SOLDIERS, WHO HAD BEEN RECRUITED IN THE UNITED STATES AND DID VALIANT WORK ABROAD, ARRIVING IN NEW YORK SEPT. 1 ON THE ROCHAMBEAU.  
(© International Film Service.)



REED LANDIS, American "Ace" who downed nine German planes and left army with rank of Major. (© Harris & Ewing.)



TENANTS OF 1294 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, ON A RENT STRIKE. THEIR LANDLORD CHARGED IN COURT THAT THEY WERE REALLY A SOVIET COMMITTEE.  
(© International Film Service.)



President Wilson discussing the high cost of living with Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania. The man with the mustache is Governor Cooper of South Carolina.  
(© Harris & Ewing.)



# What This Week's Pictures Tell

## PERSHING'S FAREWELL TO FRANCE.

GENERAL PERSHING left France Sept. 1, on the transport *Leviathan* for the United States. Marshal Foch came aboard and made a feeling address to the parting commander.

"In leaving France," the Marshal said in part, "you leave your dead in our hands. On our soil we will care for them religiously and zealously, as bearing witness of the powerful aid you brought us. These dead will bring from America many thoughts of remembrance and pious visits, and will bind still more strongly our already close union."

"Recalling with emotion the hours we have lived together—some of them full of anguish, some glorious—I am struck hard in the heart in passing with you the last moments of your stay among us. On your arrival, you said: 'Lafayette, we are here.' Allow a French soldier of today to return thanks to you, and in a few words recall the work you have done for the rights and liberty of the world."

The Marshal then paid an eloquent tribute to the work of the American Army in France.

General Pershing replied by bidding farewell to France in the person of the Marshal, "to her gallant poilus, to her patriotic men and to her noble women."

"You have done me the signal honor," he said, "of paying me a final visit. It is fitting that you should be the last to whom I say farewell, because of our intimate service together in the days of anxiety and victory."

"The American Army, in fulfillment of the will of the people, came to France because we stood for the same principles of right, and because the common ideals of the two countries called for mutual action upon this foundation. Close comradeship and cooperation rapidly molded our fresh and aggressive young manhood into an army, which under you, as the allied leader, was to turn the tide of war."

"To have fought beside the glorious Army of France, and been of your people during more than two years, has given our relations an affectionate touch and makes our parting one of sadness. But in these deep sentiments there is an abiding confidence between our peoples which insures to the world our constant friendship and our common purpose in behalf of humanity."

"In leaving with France our dead, we are consoled to feel that their graves will be tenderly cared for and become a sacred shrine that will still more firmly bind us together."

Then the General and Marshal Foch walked arm in arm to the gangplank, exchanging final salutes as the Marshal stepped ashore.

## CARRANZA'S ADDRESS.

PRESIDENT CARRANZA of Mexico on Sept. 1 sent a message to the Mexican Congress which has especial interest to Americans in view of recent border troubles.

Declaring that in international matters "the honor of Mexico has been guarded with energy and prudence," the President gave four main causes of international friction: American frontier conditions, damage to foreign property in Mexico, damages resulting from injury and deaths of foreigners, and the results of the application of laws developing from legislation carrying out revolutionary ideals.

Regarding the first, which has been marked by punitive expeditions, President Carranza asserted the belief that when an arrangement had been concluded for the reciprocal policing of the frontier the causes for unpleasantness would disappear.

In connection with the second and third, he stated that new laws providing for the payment of damages up to the present time, including not only damages suffered during the two revolutions, but resulting from isolated cases of revolt now existing in various parts of Mexico, both to lives and property, when the damages were not caused by fault of foreigners nor the negligence of the Government, would remove cause for complaint. Regarding claims filed because of loss of life or damage to property, the President asserted that the efficiency with which the Government punished offenders was signifi-

cant. He declared it would be well if diplomats should cause their nationals to exercise more care, and expressed his belief that, with an improvement of protective measures, causes for complaint would decrease since foreigners would become sure of the sincerity and ability of the Mexican Government to fulfill guarantees.

Discussing the fourth cause of friction, the President said that this was most serious, since it involved a limitation of national sovereignty. He took up his previous declarations expressing the refusal of Mexico to sacrifice her liberty to govern according to her own necessities and not "simply to satisfy the demands of oil interests."

## DAMAGE TO FRENCH MINES.

MUCH of the destruction inflicted upon French industry had no excuse of military necessity, but was done to cripple France as a possible competitor after the war. This was notably the case in regard to French mineral resources.

Before the war France used 59,407,000 tons of coal a year, with an addition of 9,166,000 tons in coke equivalent. Of this France produced about 40,844,000 tons and 5,357,000 tons of coke equivalent, the rest coming from abroad. Of this amount 27,389,000 tons of coal came from the Valenciennes basin. In all something over 70 per cent. of the total coal supply of France came from the invaded regions, and very much the best quality of coal at that. About 140,000 men were employed in these mines in the invaded regions out of 203,208 coal miners for all of France. This means, with their families, three-quarters of a million people were largely dependent on the coal mines. Over \$200,000,000 of machinery has probably been destroyed.

Before the war the total production of iron ore in France was about 21,918,000 tons, of which 19,629,000 tons came from the Briey and Longwy basins in the Meurthe-et-Moselle; that is, 90 per cent. of the total, of which 16,500,000 tons were in the hands of the Germans. The miners who were employed in these invaded mines, with their families, represented at least 150,000 people out of employment. It is interesting to note that just before the war the total of iron production of the Germans was 35,941,000 tons. In the United States it was 63,000,000 tons. More than \$500,000,000 worth of machinery has been destroyed, including that of steel and iron mills.

## BRISTOL'S WARNING.

A STIR was created in international circles Aug. 27 by the announcement that United States Admiral Mark L. Bristol had conveyed to the Turkish authorities a warning from his Government that Armenian massacres must cease.

In warning Turkey that massacres of Armenians must stop Rear Admiral Bristol, commander of the United States naval forces in Turkey, was acting under instructions from the State Department. This was announced Aug. 28 officially.

No report has been received from Admiral Bristol, officials said, nor has any protest been received either from Turkey or any of the allied Governments.

Admiral Bristol's warning, it was explained, was in line with the policy consistently pursued by the American Government before the war, and that the action was an independent one on the part of this Government.

When Admiral Bristol went to Constantinople as head of the American naval mission he was said to have been given specific instructions as to his official conduct under these and similar circumstances. Aug. 28 the State Department announced that he had been appointed High Commissioner for the United States at Constantinople in charge of political matters there.

The French press is almost unanimous in criticizing what it terms "President Wilson's note to Turkey" with regard to the cessation of massacres in Armenia. The newspapers seem to be under the impression that the communication was a formal one, and charged President Wilson with going over the head of the Peace Conference, and declare that the gravest of consequences may follow.

## DEATH OF GENERAL BOTHA.

THE death of General Louis Botha, Premier of the South African Union, on Aug. 28 marked the end of a great and romantic career. He was a great statesman and an able soldier. In the Boer war he was the most formidable foe of the British, but he accepted the result and did his best to restore the prosperity and happiness of his people.

Following the peace negotiations between the Boers and the British, General Botha took a leading part in the work of reconstruction. After the grant of self-government to the Transvaal in 1907 he was called upon to form a Government. From the position of Premier he resigned in December, 1912, owing to dissension in the Cabinet, but was immediately called upon to form a new Ministry. At the outbreak of the great war in 1914 General Botha took command of the union forces in German Southwest Africa, achieving a complete success in ten months.

At the outset of his campaign he had only 4,000 men at his disposal. He was handicapped by the treason of the Commandant General of the active citizen force of the union and by a civil war in which upward of 10,000 armed citizens took the field against him.

Botha put down the rebellion of Kemp, Maritz, Beyer, and De Wet, and afterward he proceeded with his plans to conquer German Southwest Africa. De Wet's cunning utterly failed him when Botha took the field. Kemp and Maritz were first disposed of, and so swiftly that the rebellion failed before it was well advanced. De Wet made a pitiful effort in fight with his old commander. In the campaign against the Germans the enemy had the advantage of a position defended by a desert, but Botha had superior force. His strategic plan was faultless and he made no mistakes in the execution of it. By forced marches he seized the water holes—nearly 200 miles were covered in five days—and from three sides he closed in on the enemy, capturing Windhuk, the capital, and compelling surrender.

## REPATRIATION OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

CONVALESCENT and wounded German prisoners of war are being steadily returned to Germany, and there have been recent reports that a general repatriation of all prisoners now in allied hands is being contemplated by the Joint Commission now in session at Paris. There are 450,000 now held in France.

Up to July 23 prisoners held in Great Britain numbered 84,604. This number included 170 army airmen, 2,908 sailors, 14 naval airmen, and 4,306 civilian aliens. The majority of the sick and badly wounded and those suffering from shell shock have already been sent home. Several boatloads containing the last of these cases have recently been cleared. Among those on board were Captain Karl von Müller, commander of the cruiser *Emden*; Admiral von Reuter, who was held prisoner to answer for the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, and a son of Admiral von Tirpitz.

The prisoners are scattered throughout the United Kingdom, with the exception of Ireland. They are kept in internment and work camps. Twenty-six thousand of them are now engaged in agricultural pursuits, and 7,000 are employed by the military authorities filling trenches, mainly on the east coast. They are paid up to twopence an hour, the same as British soldiers.

The authorities are experiencing no trouble with the Germans, and they are described as good workers, especially along agricultural lines. All of them are more or less homesick, particularly the officers. A few escapes have been reported, but probably only half a dozen have succeeded in getting out of the country.

There are no members of Zeppelin crews among the prisoners, as they were all repatriated through exchanges during the war.

## OTTAWA AND THE PRINCE.

THE warm welcome extended to the Prince of Wales by the Canadian cities visited during his present trip was duplicated at Ottawa on Sept. 1. He officiated at the laying of the cornerstone of the main tower of the new Parliament Building on Parliament

Hill and received an enthusiastic ovation.

From Parliament Hill the Prince drove through Rock Hill Park, a winding, erratic, and lovely stretch of untrammelled nature, which lies for miles along the bluff leaning over the shining blue waters of the Ottawa River to Government House, only to leave it after luncheon to get amid the people at the labor sports in Lansdowne Park.

There was only time for a drive through the park, but it was a drive through a cheering and eager crowd, anxious to make the most of the occasion. From here he turned about and swung in his car across the great inter-provincial bridge that leads to the suburb of Hull, across the Ottawa River. Hull, rather a sprawly and uninspiring place, was transformed by sun and man for the Prince.

On the scarlet steps of a dais outside the Town Hall there were gathered a number of pretty girls, each dressed to represent one of the Allies. After the presentation of all the races of the Entente in their comeliest forms, the Prince stood on the steps among them and four tiny girls came forward with a chain bouquet, each garland of flowers linked to the other by a great stream of crimson. Here again there was open invitation to the people, who from bearded and brown-habited Franciscan friars to the girl workers from the big local match factory passed before the Prince in the open air and shook his hand.

A review of war veterans followed, not on the parade ground, but in the main street of Hull. This street was packed with the men who had fought for the very homes about them, and they gave the Prince a real and unstinted soldiers' welcome. They crowded about him, shaking his hand, and after he had been into the veterans' club to receive a loving cup, nothing would satisfy the crowd until he had made a speech. He made it in the main street, too.

He stood up in his car and spoke to them of his gladness at meeting them all again, and what their friendship and affection meant to him.

## TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS TO EUROPE.

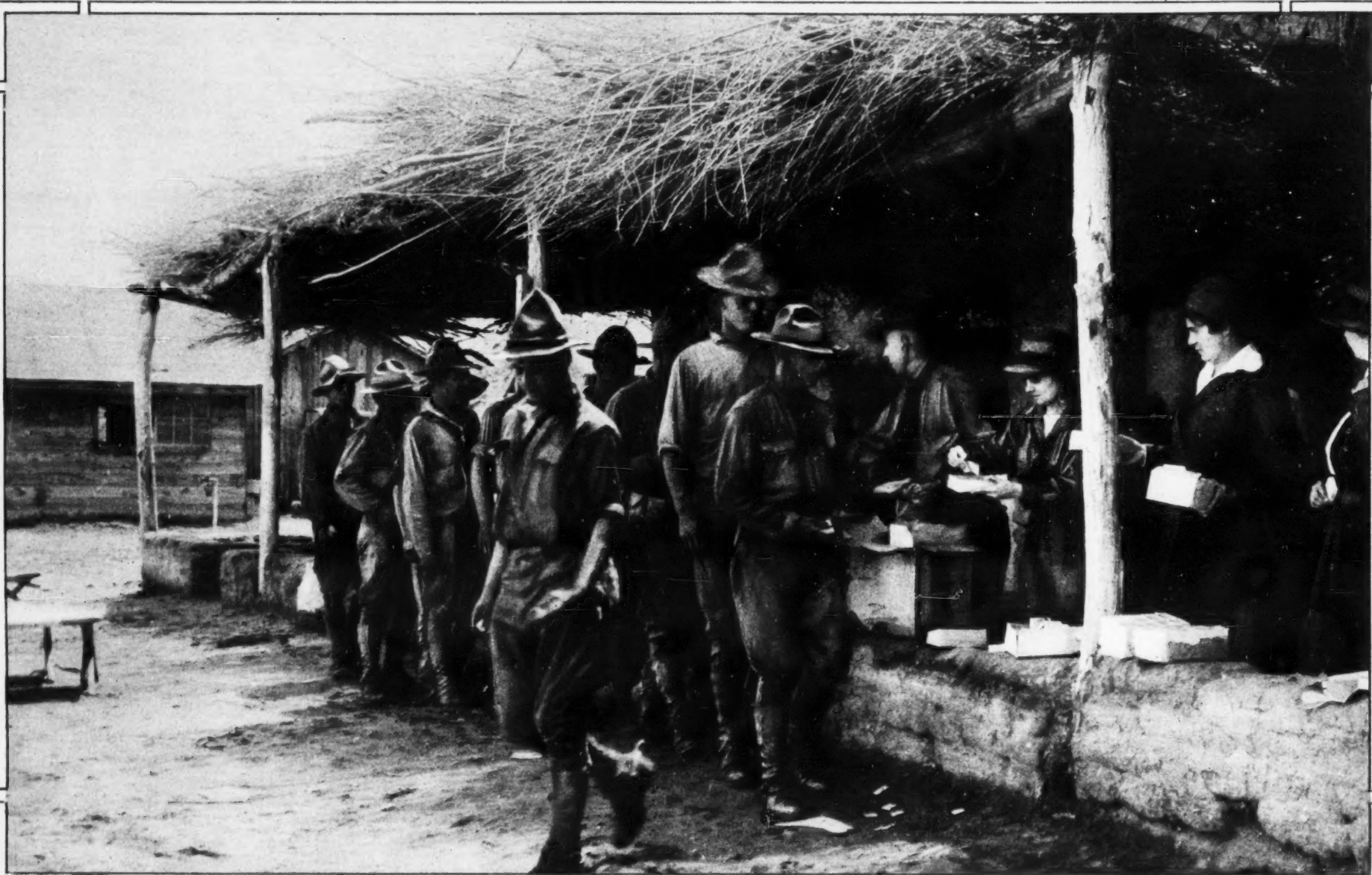
WHEN the United States entered the war, the toll of shipping exacted by the submarine and the German boast that England would be starved and beaten by the under-water blockade indicated the seriousness of the situation at that time. Inasmuch as the principal field of British naval activities was the North Sea and English Channel, the task of breaking the U-boat blockade in the Atlantic naturally became the immediate mission of the United States Navy. The prompt dispatching of destroyers, yachts, and all other available craft of a type useful against the submarine to the East Atlantic, and the splendid work these vessels and others later sent to augment their strength have done in cleaning up these waters of U-boat devastation is a matter of record, the importance of which in winning the war is conceded from all quarters. This was the first step in preparation for sending the United States Army overseas.

The next step was the development of the transport service and the convoy and escort system. In this work the Cruiser and Transport Force cooperated with the destroyers and other anti-submarine craft abroad. In addition, Great Britain, France, and Italy supplied troop ships. As would be expected from Great Britain's enormous merchant marine, she was able to supply the greatest carrying capacity. She had the ships ready for this use, and 48½ per cent. of the American Army was transported in British steamers; 2½ per cent. was carried in French ships, and 3 per cent. in Italian. The remaining 46¼ per cent. was carried in United States ships, and all but 2½ per cent. of these sailed in United States naval transports.

All the troops carried in United States ships were escorted by United States men of war; that is, cruisers, destroyers, converted yachts, and other anti-submarine craft. Also for the most part the troops carried in British, French, and Italian ships were given safe conduct through the danger zones by United States destroyers. Roughly 82¾ per cent. of the maximum strength of the naval escorts provided incident to the transportation of United States troops across the Atlantic was supplied by the United States Navy, 14¼ per cent. by the British Navy, and 3¼ per cent. by the French Navy.

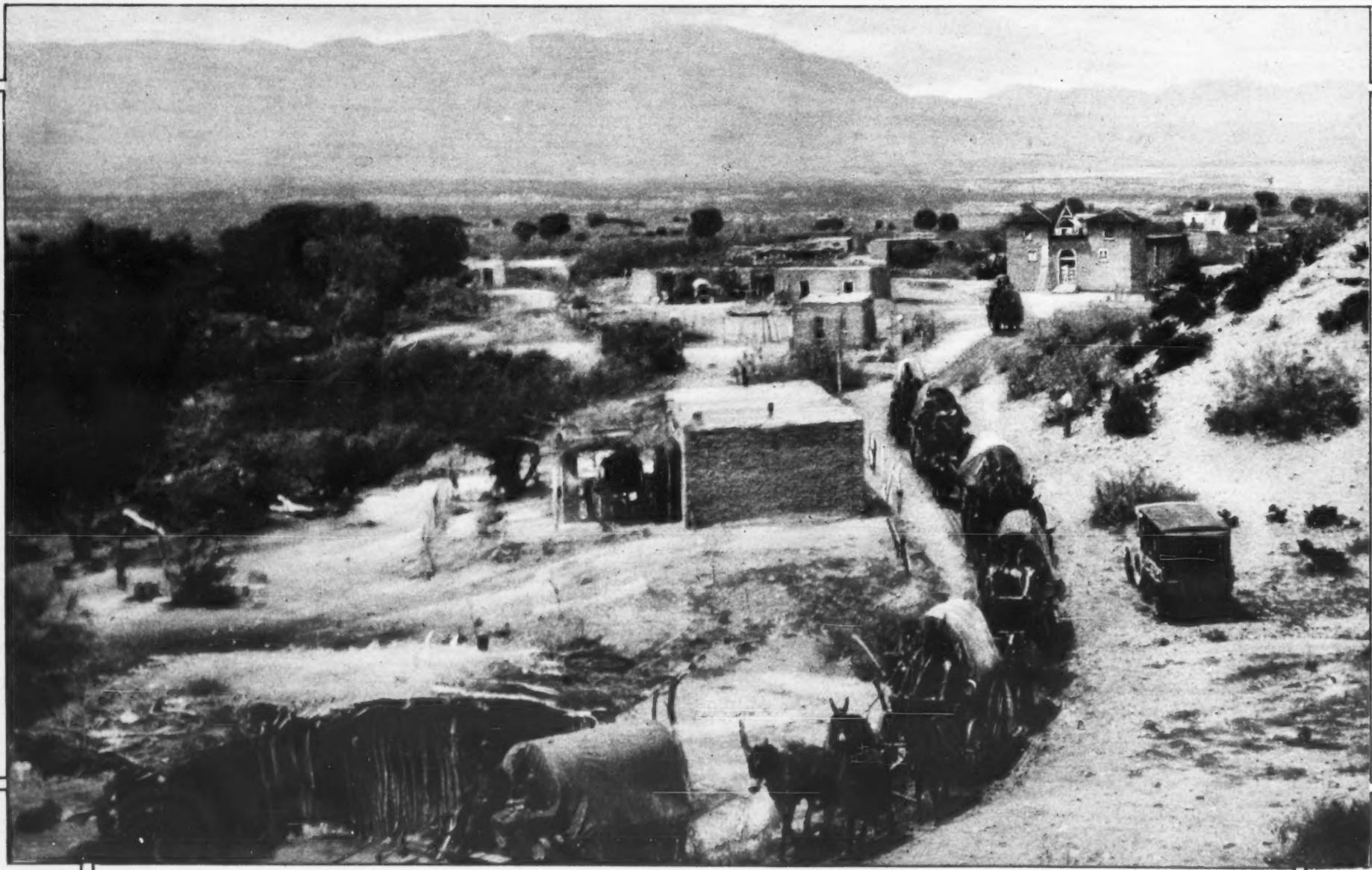


## Americans Pursuing Bandits on Mexican Territory



AMERICAN RED CROSS WORKERS, WHO FOLLOWED OUR TROOPS WHEN THEY CROSSED THE RIO GRANDE, SUPPLYING CHOCOLATE AND CIGARETTES TO THE SOLDIERS AT A CANTEEN AT RIUDESA, MEXICO

(Photos by International Film Service.)



SUPPLY TRAIN OF AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION PASSING THROUGH MEXICAN VILLAGE.

The list of outrages perpetrated against Americans in Mexico was lengthened on Aug. 18, 1919, when two American Army aviators, who had been forced to descend in Mexico on account of engine trouble, were captured by bandits and held for ransom. The bandits caused notification to be sent to the American authorities that unless \$15,000 in gold was forwarded at once the two officers

would be killed. To protect the men the Government sent the money, and the men were delivered up, though only half the ransom demanded was paid. The United States at once sent an urgent protest to the Mexican Government and at the same time dispatched the 8th Cavalry over the border in pursuit of the bandits, several of whom were captured or killed.



## Rounding Up of Mexican Outlaws by American Troops



MEMBERS OF OUTLAW MEXICAN BANDS WHO HAD BEEN STIRRING UP TROUBLE ALONG THE BORDER, UNTIL THE UNITED STATES WAS FORCED TO PURSUE AND CAPTURE THEM, BEING BROUGHT INTO CAMP AT CANDELARIA BY AMERICAN CAV-  
ALRYMEN.

(Photos © International Film Service.)



ARID MEXICAN TERRITORY NEAR THE BORDER TRAVERSED BY UNITED STATES TRANSPORT TRAIN.

The picture gives some idea of the difficulties met with in pursuing the bandits who long have been a thorn in the side of the American authorities. Sandy plains, whose chief growth is the cactus, alternate with foothills and mountain ranges which afford ideal hiding places for the outlaws. This disadvantage was countered to some extent, however, by the use of army airplanes, which

were able to precede the cavalry and search out the gorges and canyons of the mountains. Several of the bandits were discovered by the airmen and killed or wounded. The 8th Cavalry also captured a number and brought them into camp, and it was reported that the Mexican commander of the Carranza forces had captured and executed others of the band.



# Eminent Leaders Relaxing After Strain of War



**MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH**

Enjoying his first vacation for five years with his grandchildren on his estate at Ploujean, Brittany.

(© International Film Service.)



**ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY**  
At the Rutland, England, Agricultural Show, in civilian clothes, after his long service in British Fleet. (© Western Newspaper Union.)



**PREMIER DAVID LLOYD GEORGE**

Sojourning at Criccieth, Wales, and forgetting the cares of state in talking in Welsh to a milkmaid.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



**FIELD MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG**

Spending an enjoyable morning on the golf links at Dundee. (© Central News.)

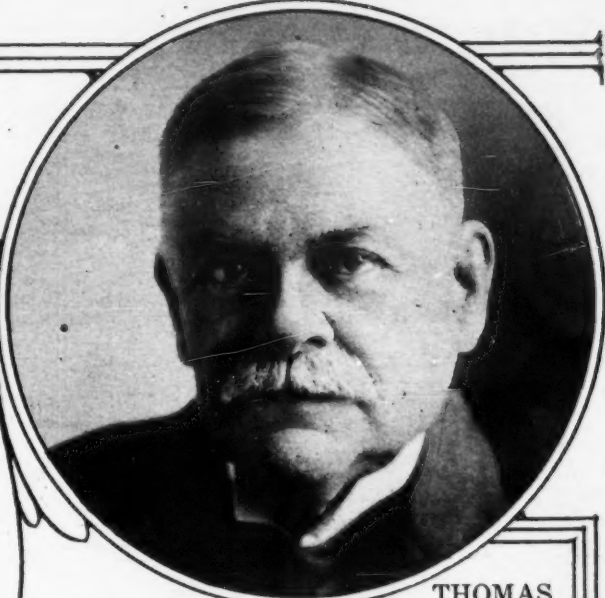




PAUL S. REINSCH, American Minister to China, who has recently resigned. (© Press Ill.)



BARON DE MARCHIENNE, First Ambassador from Belgium to the United States.



THOMAS NELSON PAGE, author, who has just resigned his post as U. S. Ambassador to Italy.



HENRY M. ROBINSON, Pacific Coast representative on the United States Shipping Board. (© Harris & Ewing.)

## Men Whose Activities Are Attracting Attention at Washington

A SPIRITED controversy has been in progress in Washington between Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and Senators Calder and Frelinghuysen. The Senators criticised Mr. Palmer's administration of his former office as Alien Property Custodian, alleging that he had been influenced by interested motives. The latter retorted by charging that he had roused the animosity of his critics by his failure to look benevolently on their own activities in behalf of the business interests of themselves and those of their constituents.

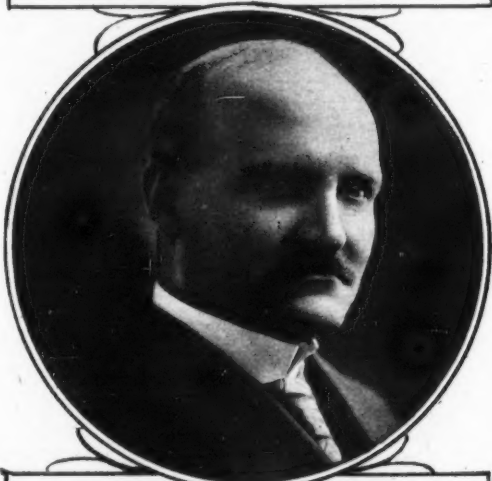
Senator Owen of Oklahoma in an address at Stony Brook, L. I., made a vehement attack on the attitude of Senators Lodge and Knox in regard to the League of Nations.

Baron de Marchienne, who returns to represent Belgium at Washington, has already served in that capacity as Minister. The legation has now been raised to the rank of an embassy, and the Baron is the first representative from his country to Washington who will have the rank of Ambassador.

William D. Jamieson has set himself the task of raising \$5,000,000 from 1,000,000 persons to finance the next Democratic Presidential campaign.



LYNN J. FRAZIER, recently recommended as nominee for President by Farmers' Party of North Dakota.



WILLIAM M. CALDER, U. S. Senator from New York, now in controversy with Palmer.



JOSEPH F. FRELINGHUYSEN, U. S. Senator from New Jersey. (© Bain News Service.)



WILLIAM D. JAMIESON, Director of Finance for the Democratic National Committee. (© Harris & Ewing.)



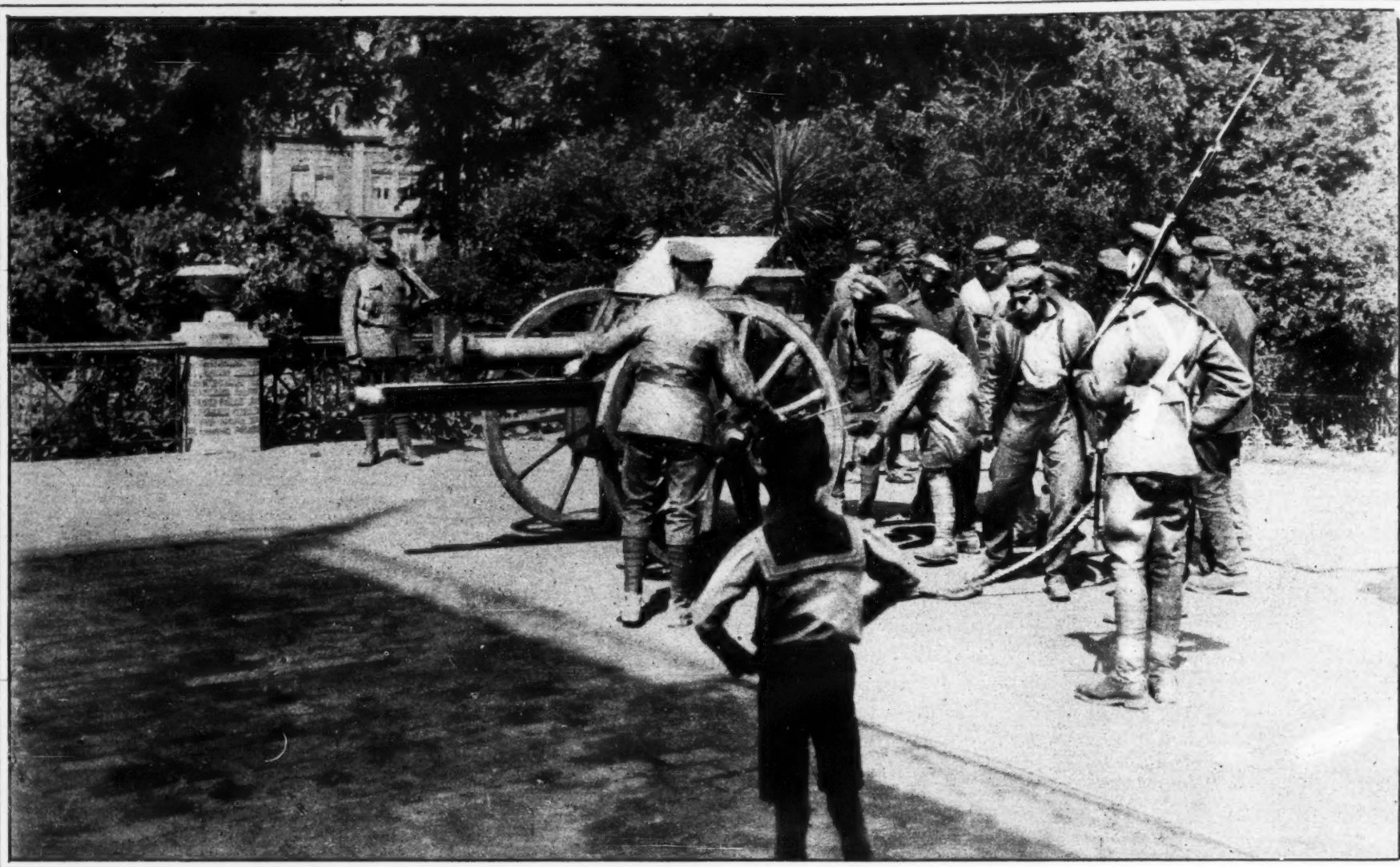
ROBERT L. OWEN, U. S. Senator from Oklahoma and fervent advocate of the League of Nations.



J. J. ESCH, Representative from Wisconsin on Interstate Commerce Committee.



# Echoes of the Great War in France and Belgium



**GERMAN PRISONERS PLACING GUN IN PUBLIC PARK IN MONS, BELGIUM.**

Some guns of the Canadian artillery that helped in the recapture of Mons, Belgium, in November, 1918, just before the armistice was signed, were recently presented to the town by Colonel Bovey of the Royal Canadian artillery. There is a dramatic element in the fact that the work of placing one of the guns in the public park was done by German prisoners, some of whom had partici-

pated in the attack on the town when the German invasion rolled over Belgium in 1914. Mons will be memorable in history for the masterly retreat from the town that was conducted by Sir John French in command of the English forces that were hopelessly outnumbered by the enemy. The retreat was stopped at the Marne, where the invaders were hurled back to the Aisne.

(© International Film Service.)



**CARDINAL MERCIER RECEIVING PRESIDENT POINCARE AND KING ALBERT AT MALINES.**

(© L'Illustration.)



**DIPLOMA TO BE PLACED AS A MEMORIAL IN ALL THE SCHOOLS AND MAYORS' OFFICES IN FRANCE.**

(© L'Illustration.)



## Deadly "Sniping," an Important Factor in the War and Difficult to Baffle

AS soon as open fighting had given way to trench warfare on the western front, the value of skillful riflemen became more apparent and opportunity was offered for individual skill and valor. The careful organization of the trenches made it impossible for them to be taken without prolonged and intensive artillery fire, and certain sectors in consequence were quiet for months at a time. Here was the opportunity for individual work, and it was utilized to the full by both sides. As in America during the civil war, the best shots of each company were armed with rifles of the most approved type, provided with telescopic attachments that insured extraordinary accuracy. These sharpshooters or "snipers" often spent days at a time watching the enemy lines and seeking especially an opportunity to kill some officer of high rank or the bearers of important dispatches. In most cases they watched in carefully concealed shelters some distance in advance of their lines, and these posts were most ingeniously camouflaged. Sometimes the posts were small trenches, above which just the head of the marksman projected when he shot. At other times they climbed trees and concealed themselves in the foliage. To root out the snipers was a difficult problem. Sometimes it was done by patrols with hand grenades or by aviators sending showers of machine-gun bullets or bombs at the suspected spots.



SNIPER'S NEST IN THE OPEN, PROTECTED FRONT AND SIDE BY STEEL SHIELDS.





# Perilous Work of "Sniping" Practiced By Both Sides,



(Above.) Snipers' post designed for two men, cleverly camouflaged and with two firing plates in position. This was located along the famous Hindenburg line. The presence of a comrade relieved the deadly loneliness of the work, and also gave an opportunity for one to relax while the other watched.

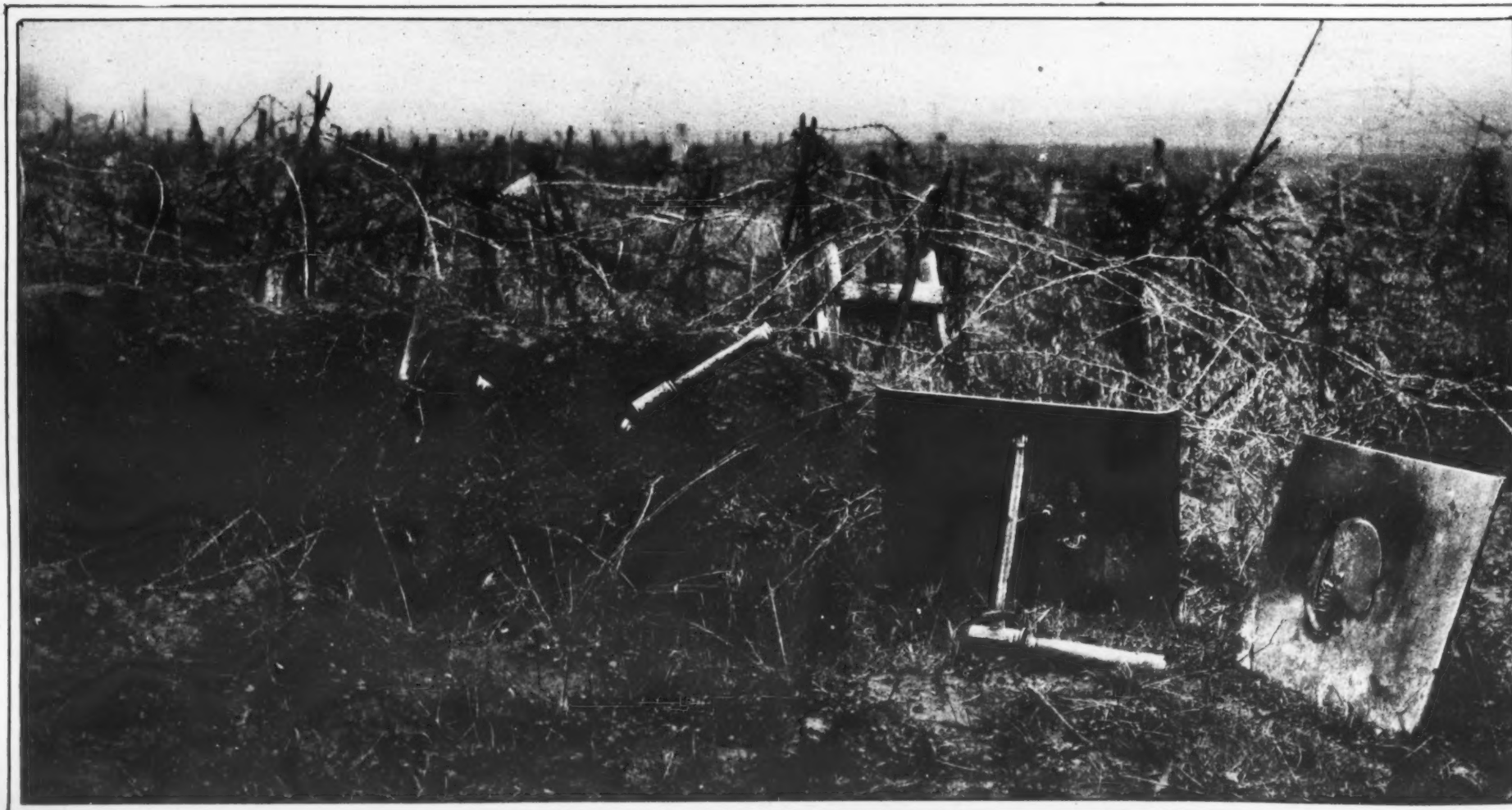


(Above.) Portable shooting box, entrance to which was gained from a covered trench, to which the occupant of the post could retreat in case of need. These were conveyed to any desired spot in sections and then set up. They were difficult to destroy, because of the unusual strength of the material.



(At right.) An empty shell crater utilized by a German sniper. It will be noted that he has not depended solely upon the natural strength of the position, but has reinforced it by the addition of sand bags and a steel shield. He commands a wide stretch of territory, and in case of an advance by an enemy patrol of considerable strength could easily retreat.

(Below.) Firing shields for snipers protected by a perfect wilderness of barbed wire. In case of a hostile advance it would be possible to do tremendous execution against the enemy floundering in the entanglements. The wiping out of these nests was one of the most troublesome problems that faced the American fighters when they were advancing to the Meuse.





# Where Individual Skill and Valor Were at a Premium



This massive wall of masonry was designed for a whole squad of skilled riflemen, who themselves would be protected from everything except heavy artillery. Loopholes in the wall gave ample room for sighting and firing rifles.



German sniper on firing step and shooting through a steel shield. In that wild and desolate stretch of country it would be almost impossible to locate his position from the opposite lines. Aviators were what the sniper had most to fear.



Complete sniper's outfit captured by the Americans in the Argonne fighting. The seat is shown on which the marksman rested when no prey was in sight. His body armor and helmet are also shown, as well as the skillful camouflage of the position. The use of armor was resorted to at times in the war, but did not play a very important part.

(At right.) Trapdoor of extraordinary strength protecting the entrance to a sniper's dugout. As can be seen by the measuring rule, the door is more than a foot thick and impervious to ordinary bullets or hand grenades. Only heavy guns could batter it down, and in that tangled forest it would be difficult to bring such guns into position. This dugout was captured by the Americans in one of the battles that smashed the Hindenburg line.

Photos © Press Illustrating Service.





# PHASES OF THE VICTORY AT WOOD Shown graphs Taken b Officer



GERMANS IN THE TRENCHES CONSTRUCTED FROM SHALLOW SHELL HOLES THAT INTER-  
SECTED BELLEAU WOOD IN THE LINE OF THE AMERICAN ADVANCE.



GERMANS ADVANCING AT THE DOUBLE QUICK WITH FLAME THROWER AND MACHINE GUN  
OVER THE SHELL-PITTED AREA OF BELLEAU WOOD.



BELLEAU WOOD, SCENE OF ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT OF AMERICAN MILITARY EXPLOITS, WITH ITS SHATTERED TREE

THE capture of Belleau Wood in June, 1918, in the annals of the American Army and Navy, is a page of glory. Infantry and marines threw back the crack German divisions and won one of the most brilliant victories of the war. It blocked a desperate attempt of the Germans to break through the American line, an attempt which, if successful, would have given them a direct route to the sea and created a situation of extreme peril to the Allies. The battle lasted for four days, when the Americans, after a desperate struggle, captured the wood. Belleau Wood had been heavily fortified by the Germans with a network of trenches, difficulties of rock and tree and tangled undergrowth. The Americans overcame a terrific machine-gun and artillery fire from every angle. But their blood was up, and they fought with the courage of lions. Here that the marines gained the name given them by the Germans, "the Fighting Hounds" because of the tenacity and courage of their work. The photographs shown on these pages are of the battle, and have an added value because they were taken by men with pocket cameras and represent phases of the battle as seen by German eyes. In the second picture from the left, a German soldier, headed by a flame thrower, is seen advancing under fire. The method of advance was that the men would dart out from their trenches, gain whatever shelter of rock or tree might offer itself, and then advance until they were near enough to the enemy line to throw their flame thrower. In the third picture showing a German trench one can see an American soldier. These trenches traversed the forest in such a way that the enemy would be overlooked, and then the Germans would attack from the rear. The panoramic picture at the bottom shows the battle area yet unhealed by the ministrations of nature.

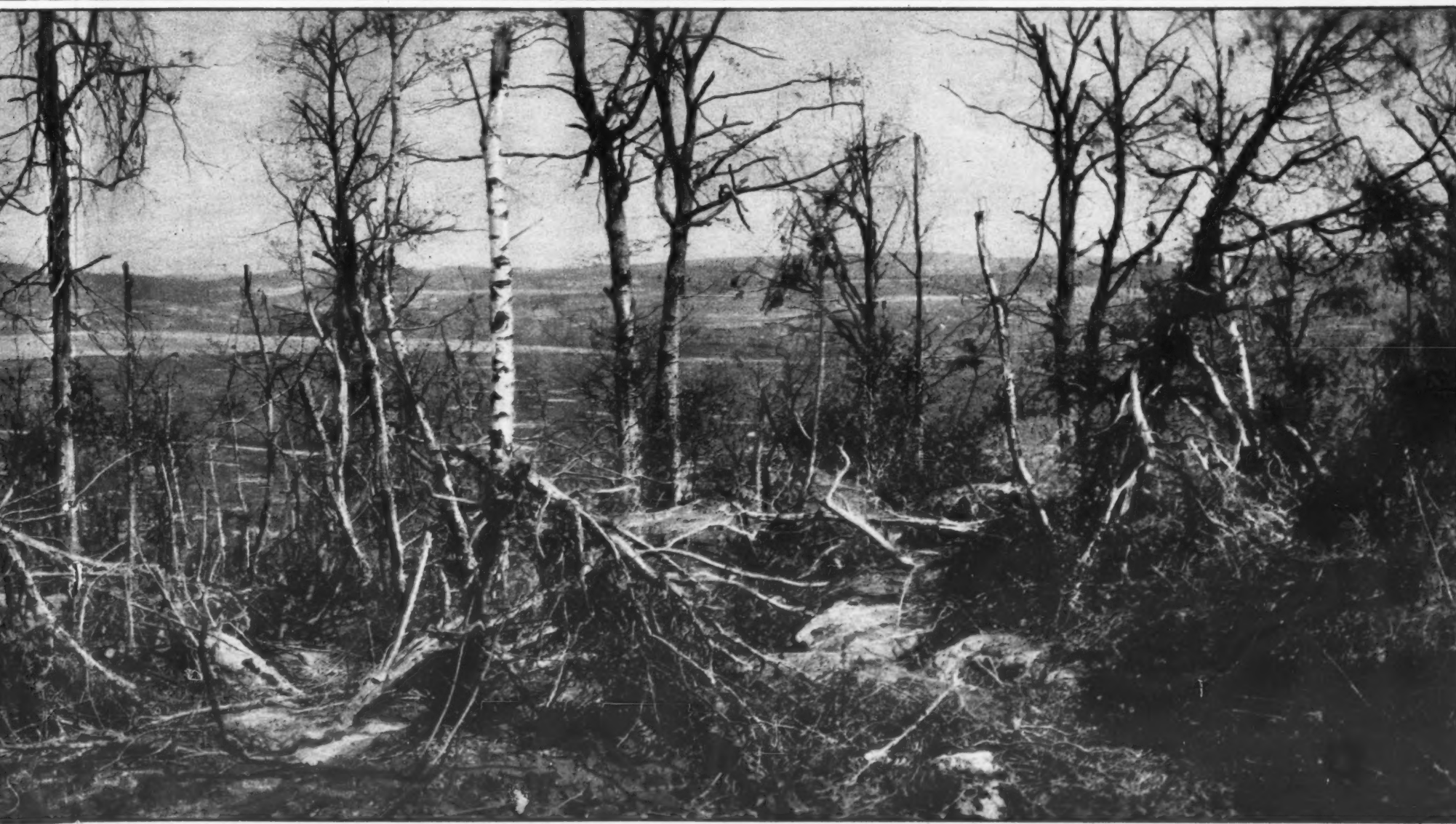


# OF THE AMERICAN AT BELLEAU shown by Photo. taken by German Officers

ood in June, 1918, will always bulk large in the Army and Navy, for it was there that a force of new back the crack divisions of the German Army brilliant victories of the war. They effectively of the Germans to break through the line, an would have given them an open road toward Paris treble peril to the Allies. The fighting was des- the Americans gained a complete victory. The ed by the Germans, and in addition to its natural and tangled underbrush, the Americans had to run and artillery fire that swept their ranks from was up, and they would not be denied. It was the name given them by the Germans of "devil city and courage with which they kept at their own on these pages, apart from their intrinsic e because they were taken by German officers present phases of the fighting as seen through picture from the top at the left a storming party ame thrower accompanied by a machine gun, is method of advance was a series of "jumps." The ir trenches, gain a few yards and fall flat behind ee might offer itself. This process was repeated to the enemy lines to charge. In the picture e can see an American shell bursting among the sed the forest in all directions. Sometimes they n the Germans would attack the Americans from ctured at the bottom shows the scarred wood, as ies of nature."

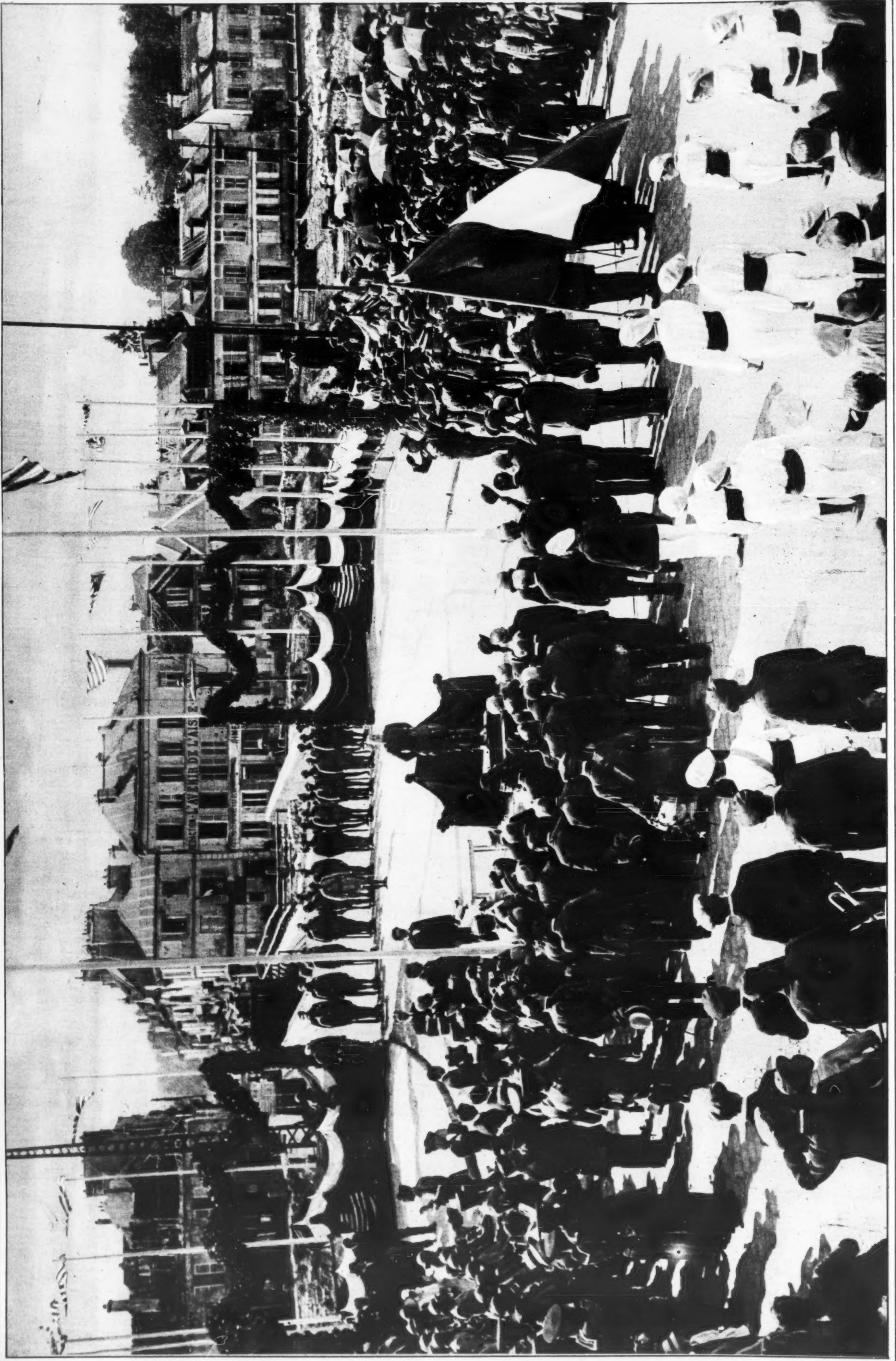


GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS ADVANCING TO THE SUPPORT OF THEIR HARD-PRESSED COMRADES WHO HAVE BEEN TRYING TO STEM THE FURY OF THE AMERICAN ATTACK. THE SHELL-MARKED GROUND GIVES EVIDENCE OF THE TERRIBLE ARTILLERY FIRE TO WHICH IT WAS SUBJECTED BY AMERICAN GUNS



TERED TREES AND PITTED EARTH BEARING WITNESS TO THE FURY OF THE FIGHT. THE TOWN OF TORCY IN THE BACKGROUND.



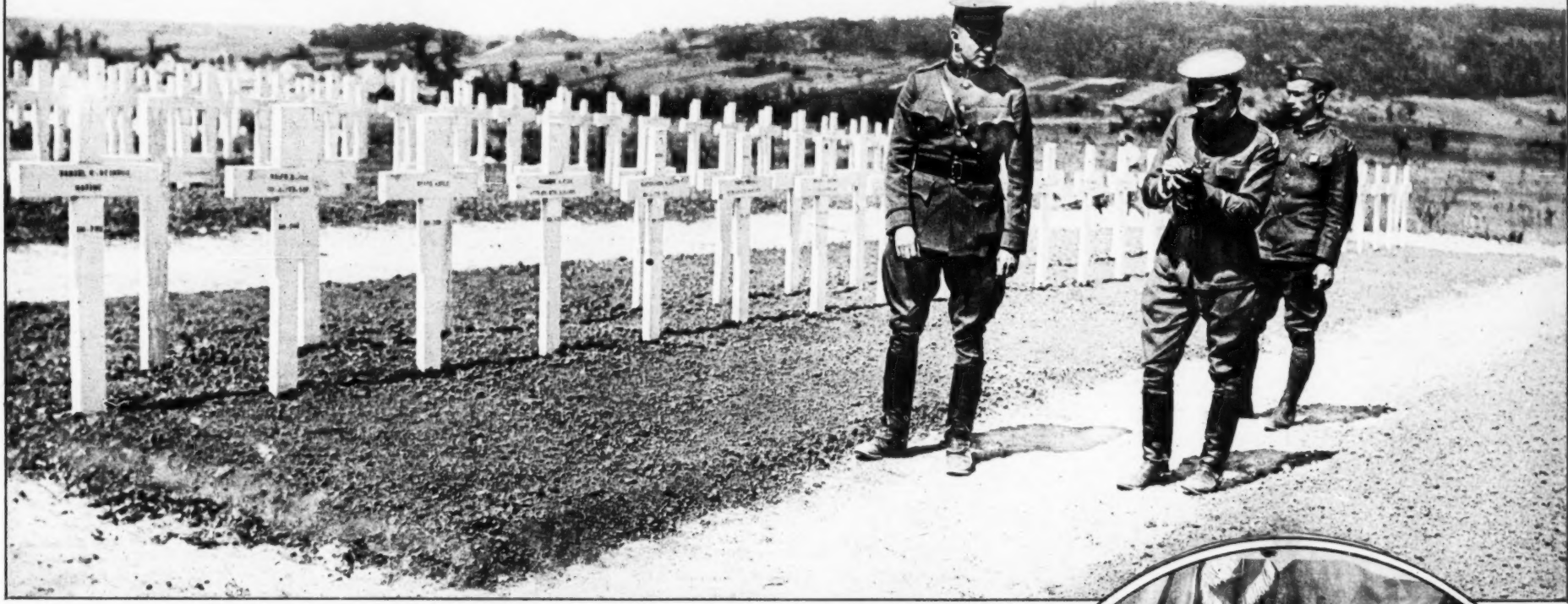


MAJOR GEN. HOWZE ADDRESSING THROG AT CHATEAU-THIERRY, GATHERED TO HONOR DEAD OF 3D DIVISION.

(© International Film Service.)



## Ceremonies In Honor of Dead of the Third Division



Graves of American soldiers at Belleau Woods, near Chateau-Thierry, a place that will be forever glorious in American annals for the splendid victory there achieved over the German troops. An army Chaplain is here trying to identify grave of fallen soldier.

(© International Film Service.)

Inscription on site of monument to be erected in memory of dead of 3d Division.

(© Keystone View Co.)



CHATEAU-THIERRY will be a place of pilgrimage for American visitors for years to come, because it was there that the raw American troops, fighting against overwhelming odds, threw back the crack divisions of the German Army and covered themselves with imperishable glory. They checked the Crown Prince's thrust toward Paris, and turned the tide in favor of the Allies. In this battle the 3d Division especially distinguished itself and won the praise of General Pershing, who spoke of one of its units as the "Rock of the Marne." The division is now called the "Marne Division." Its losses were heavy, and a monument is projected in honor of its dead. The site of the monument was unveiled with impressive ceremonies on Aug. 9, and the monument and cemetery will be given reverent care by the grateful French Nation.

Residents of Chateau-Thierry returning after services in honor of fallen Americans of 3d Division. The shattered buildings and the masses of debris bear mute testimony to the fury of the German shelling of the town.

(© International Film Service.)

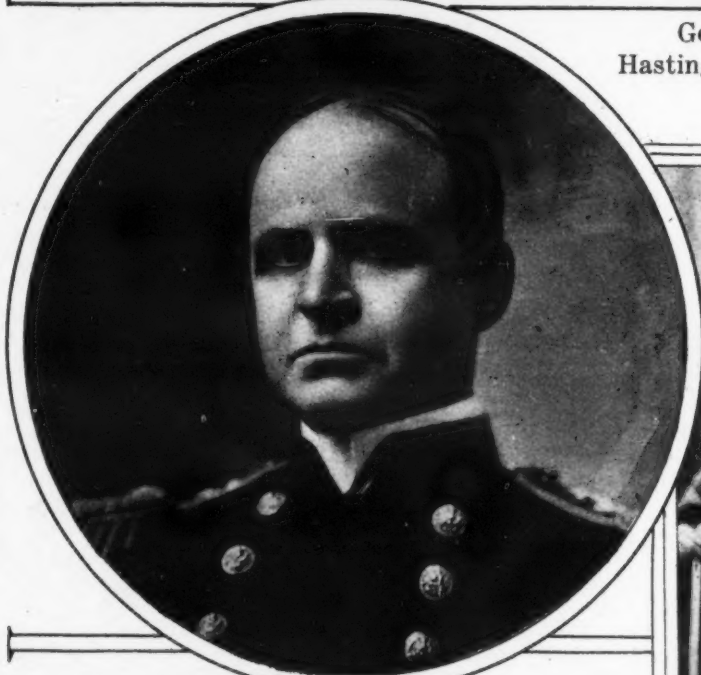


# Figures and Happenings of Present Day Interest

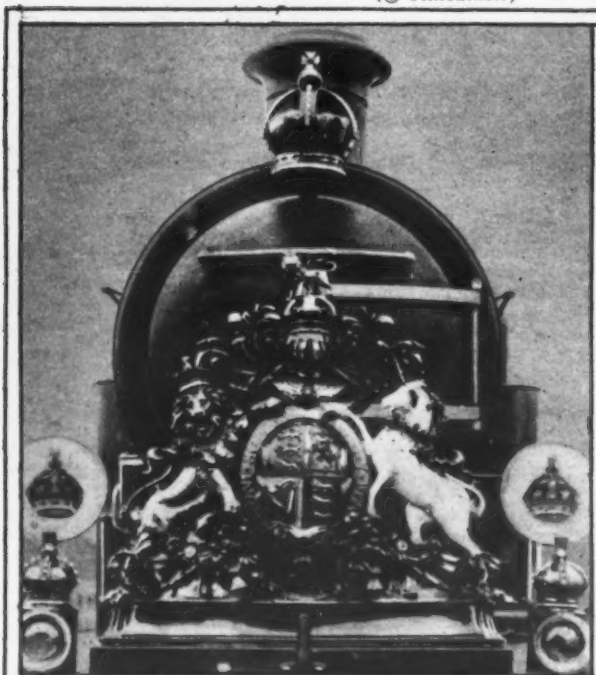


German submarine, shorn of its terrors and put to clever advertising uses on beach at Hastings, England. Doubtless in reference to the nervousness that its ravages formerly created, an alleged cure for the "nerves" is conspicuously displayed.

(© International Film Service.)



REAR ADMIRAL MARK L. BRISTOL  
Commander of U. S. naval forces in Turkey,  
who recently warned Turks to cease massacre  
of Armenians. (© Clinedinst.)



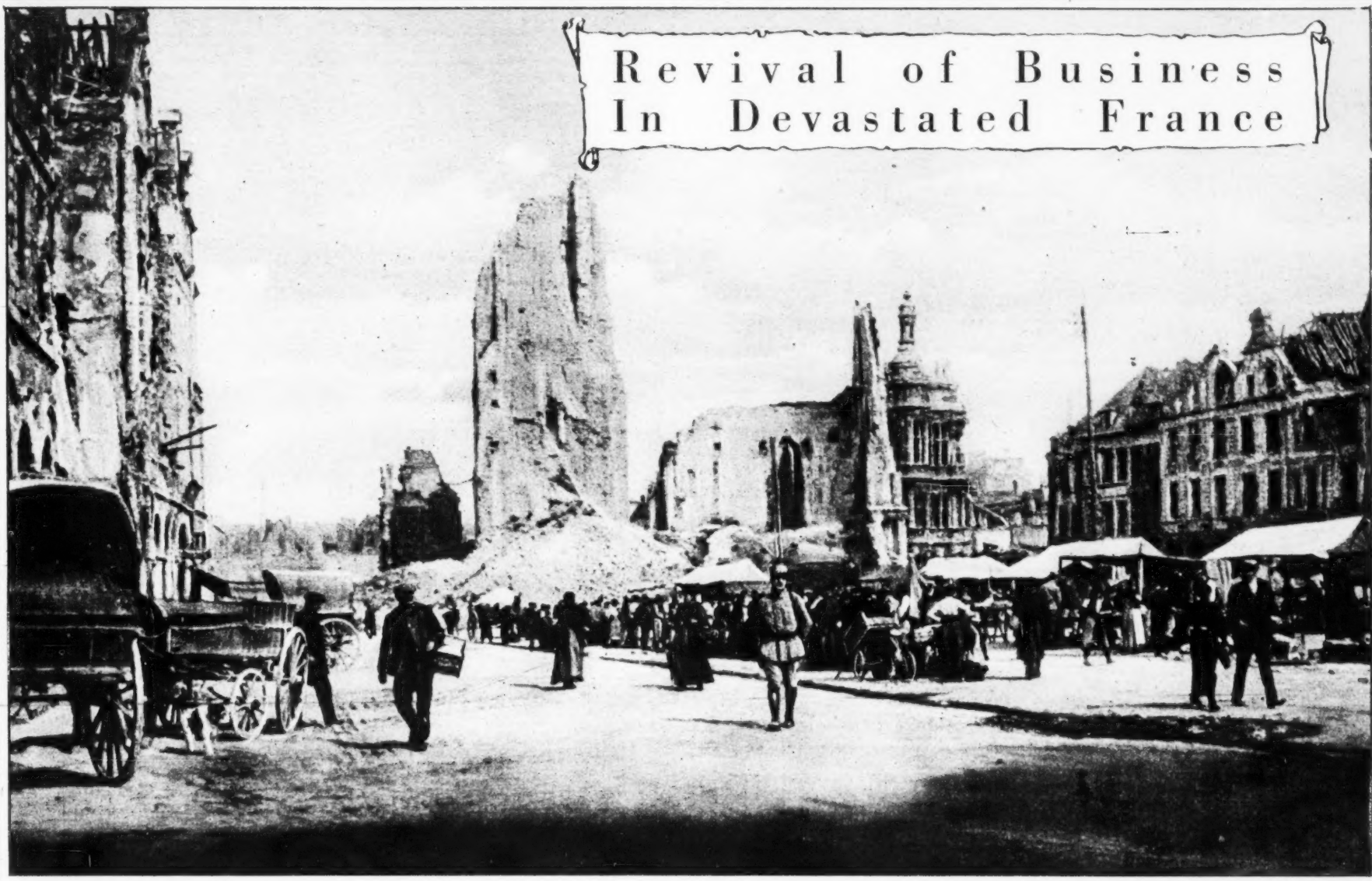
"ROYAL ENGINE" OF KING EDWARD  
OF ENGLAND WITH KING'S CREST ON  
FRONT. (© Western Newspaper Union.)



Members of the new German Army seeking recruits and bearing placards on which is inscribed: "Comrades, Guard Your Country." Note the youthfulness of the recruiting squad. By the terms of the Peace Treaty Germany may have a permanent army of 100,000 men. (© International Film Service.)



## Revival of Business In Devastated France



OPEN-AIR MARKET IN THE PETITE PLACE IN ARRAS, FRANCE, IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE RUINS OF THE FAMOUS BEFFROI, THAT BEFORE ITS DESTRUCTION WAS THE PRIDE OF THE CITY.



FARMERS AND MERCHANTS FROM SURROUNDING COUNTRY SELLING TO PEOPLE OF LENS, FRANCE.

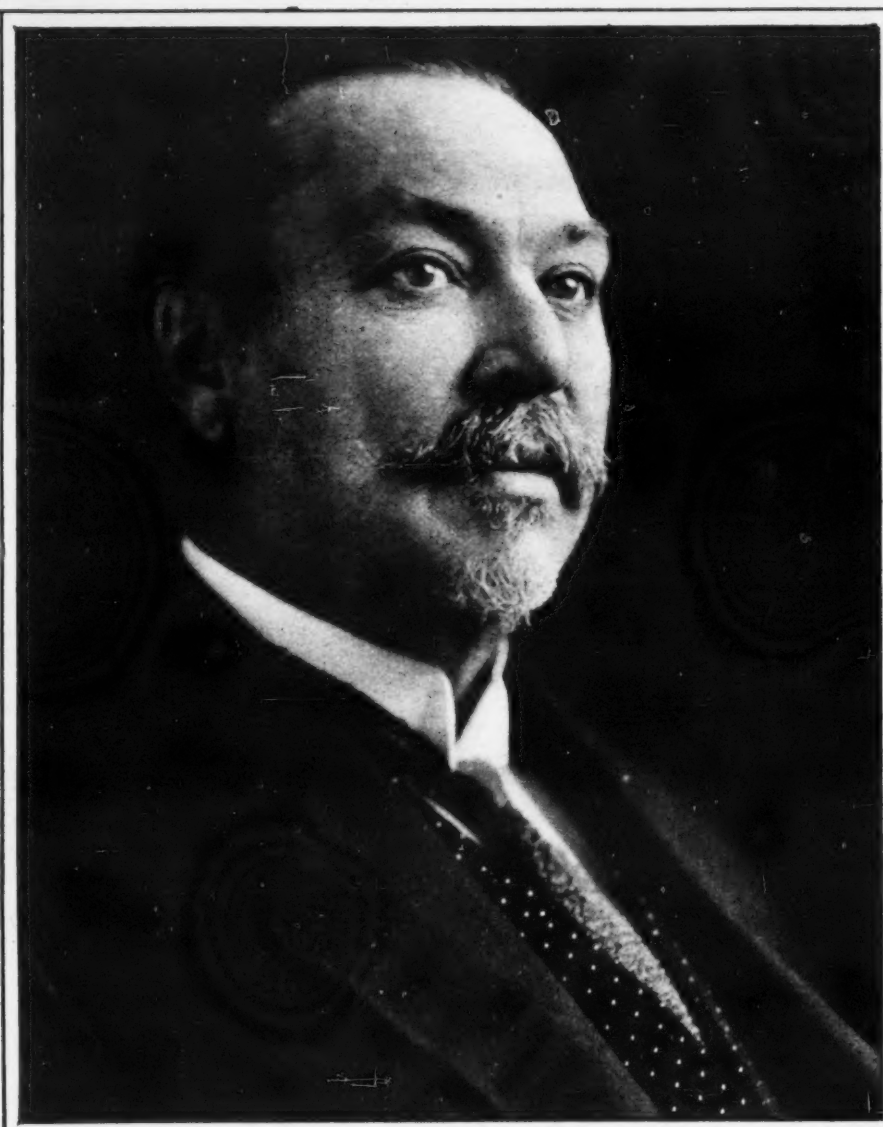
Of all the towns of occupied France on which the German blight descended, Lens perhaps suffered most. The destruction of the place was carried out with scientific thoroughness and cold-blooded deliberation. Ten thousand workmen's houses were razed to the ground, and even the gardens in front were harrowed up. Lens was one of the greatest coal mining districts in France, and absolutely essential to the prosperity of her industries. To prevent

competition after the war, the Germans flooded the mines and destroyed the machinery, causing damage that it is estimated will take from two to five years to repair. As reparation for this the output of the German coal mines in the Sarre Valley has been accorded to France for fifteen years. The picture shows the pathos of the attempt of the people to renew their economic life under such adverse conditions.

(Photos © L'Illustration.)

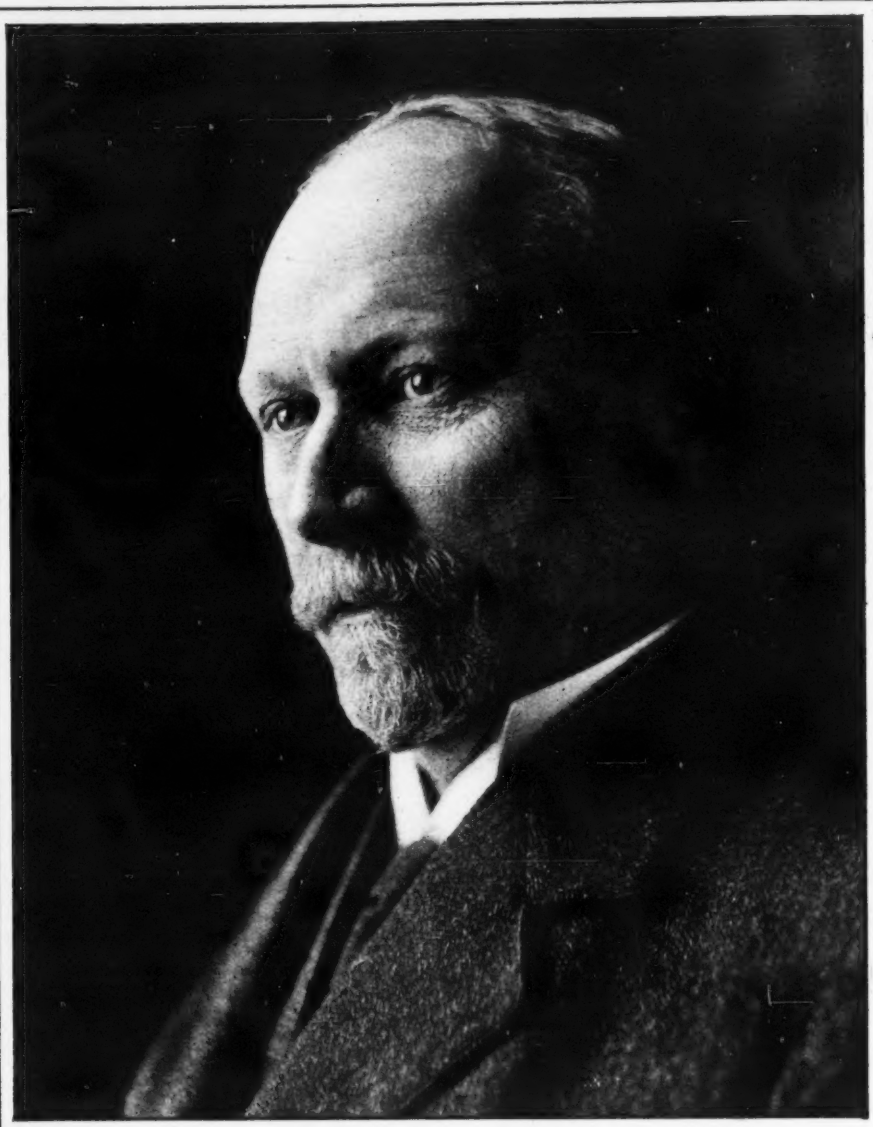


## Two Leading Statesmen and Soldiers of South Africa



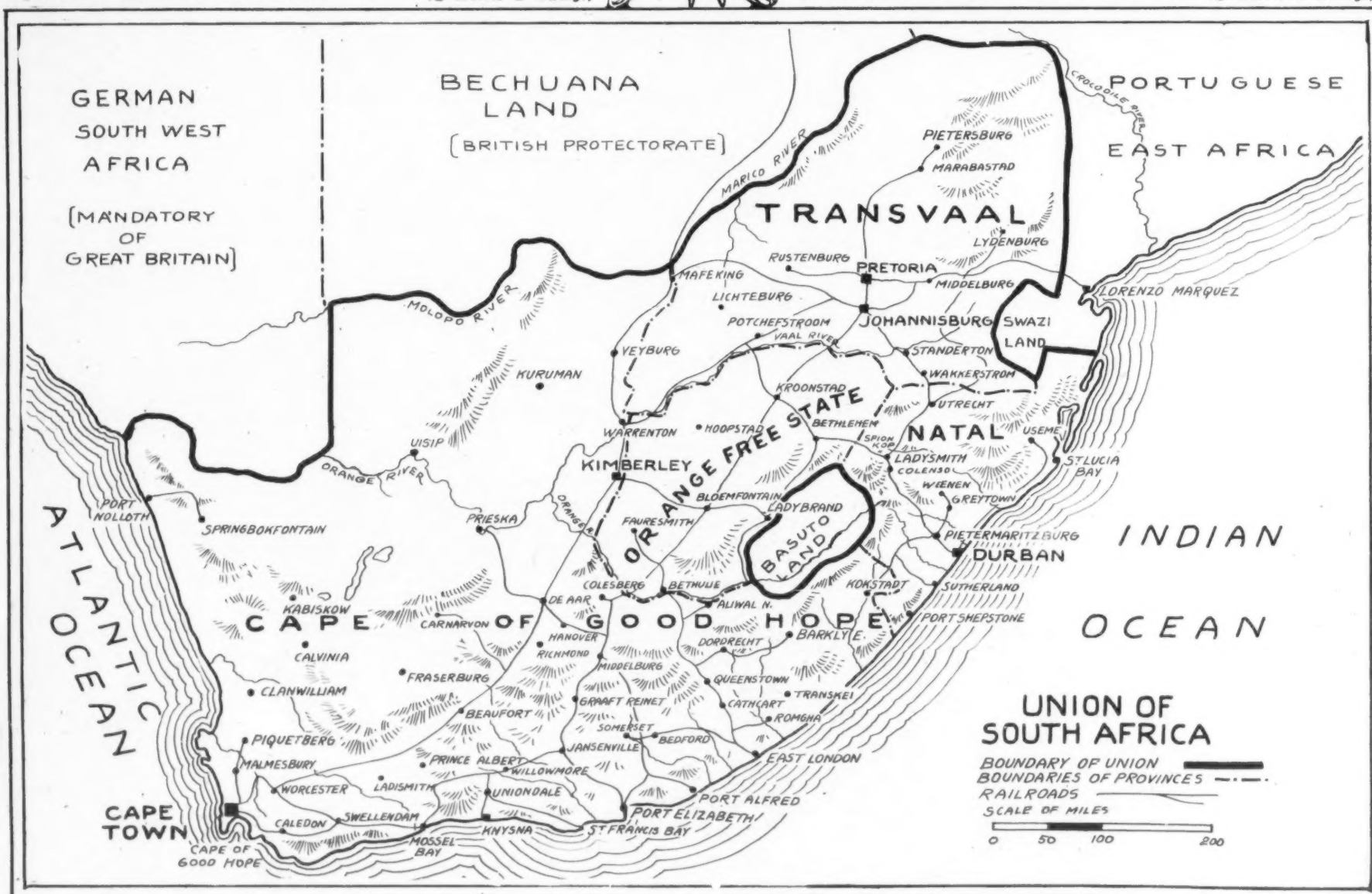
GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA, PREMIER OF SOUTH AFRICA. This notable figure in the South African Union died on Aug. 28 of influenza. He was born in 1863 and had taken a leading part in the establishment of the Transvaal Republic and South African Union.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



GENERAL JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS. General Smuts is mentioned as the successor to General Botha as Premier of South Africa. He is a brilliant soldier and an able administrator, and has played an important part recently at the Paris Peace Conference.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



**B**OTH of the men whose photographs are shown on this page were gifted with abilities that would have shone brilliantly on a much larger stage of action than was afforded them in South Africa. Both

served their country ably in the war with Great Britain. For two years, with absurdly inadequate forces, Botha held the British at bay and achieved brilliant victories at the Tugela River and Spion Kop. Even after the fall of Pretoria, he reorgan-

ized the Boer forces with a view to prolonged guerrilla warfare and offered steady resistance up to late in 1901. After the war was over he took a leading part in the work of reconstruction and formed a government with himself as Premier. He was notably successful in crushing German

resistance in German Southwest Africa. General Smuts has been prominent of late in the discussions of the Peace Congress. He was sent by it as a delegate to the Bela Kun Government in Hungary. He signed the Peace Treaty, but with a protest against some of its features.





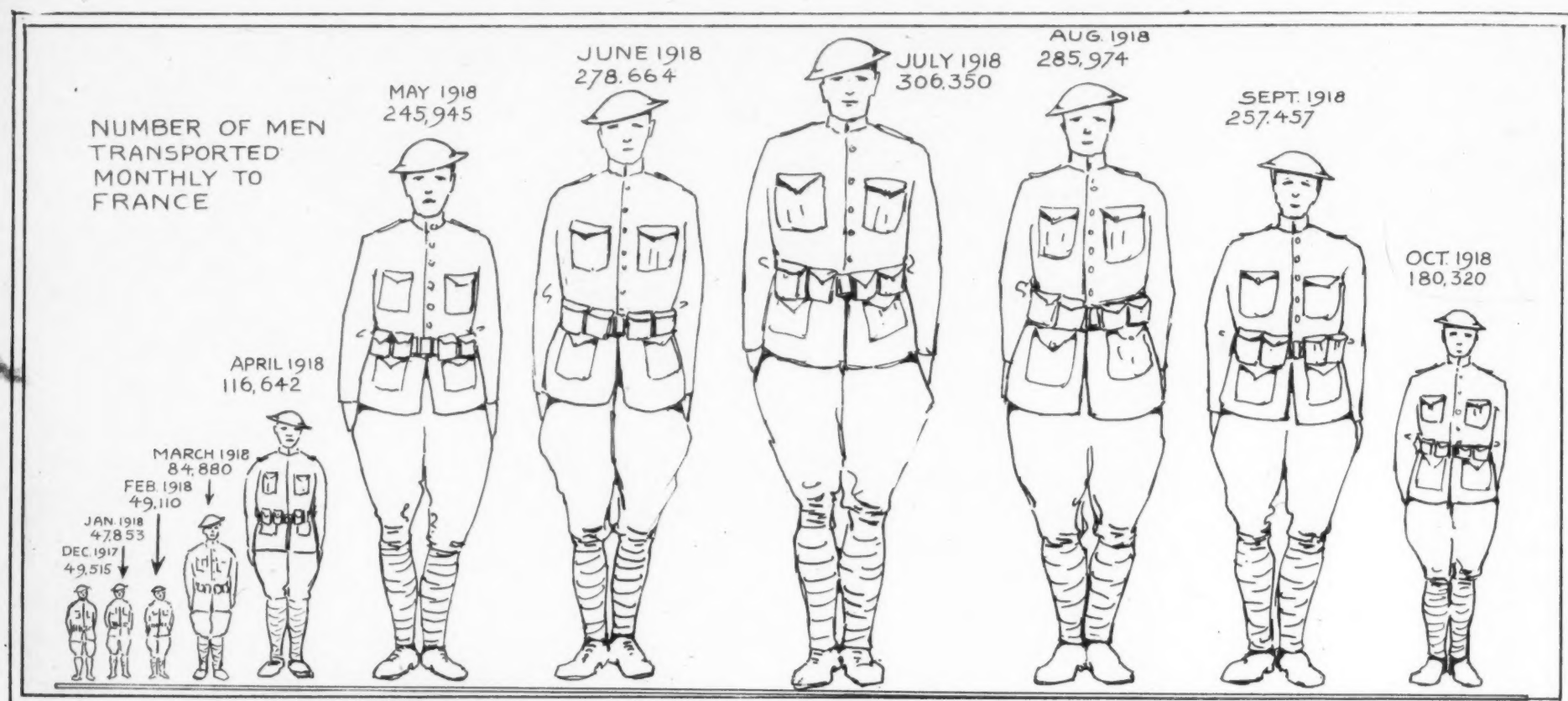
"AMERICA"

Reproduction of striking painting by  
Reni Mal in the Paris Salon, showing vigorous  
America coming to the aid of exhausted France.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



# Notable Achievement of Navy Under Admiral Gleaves in

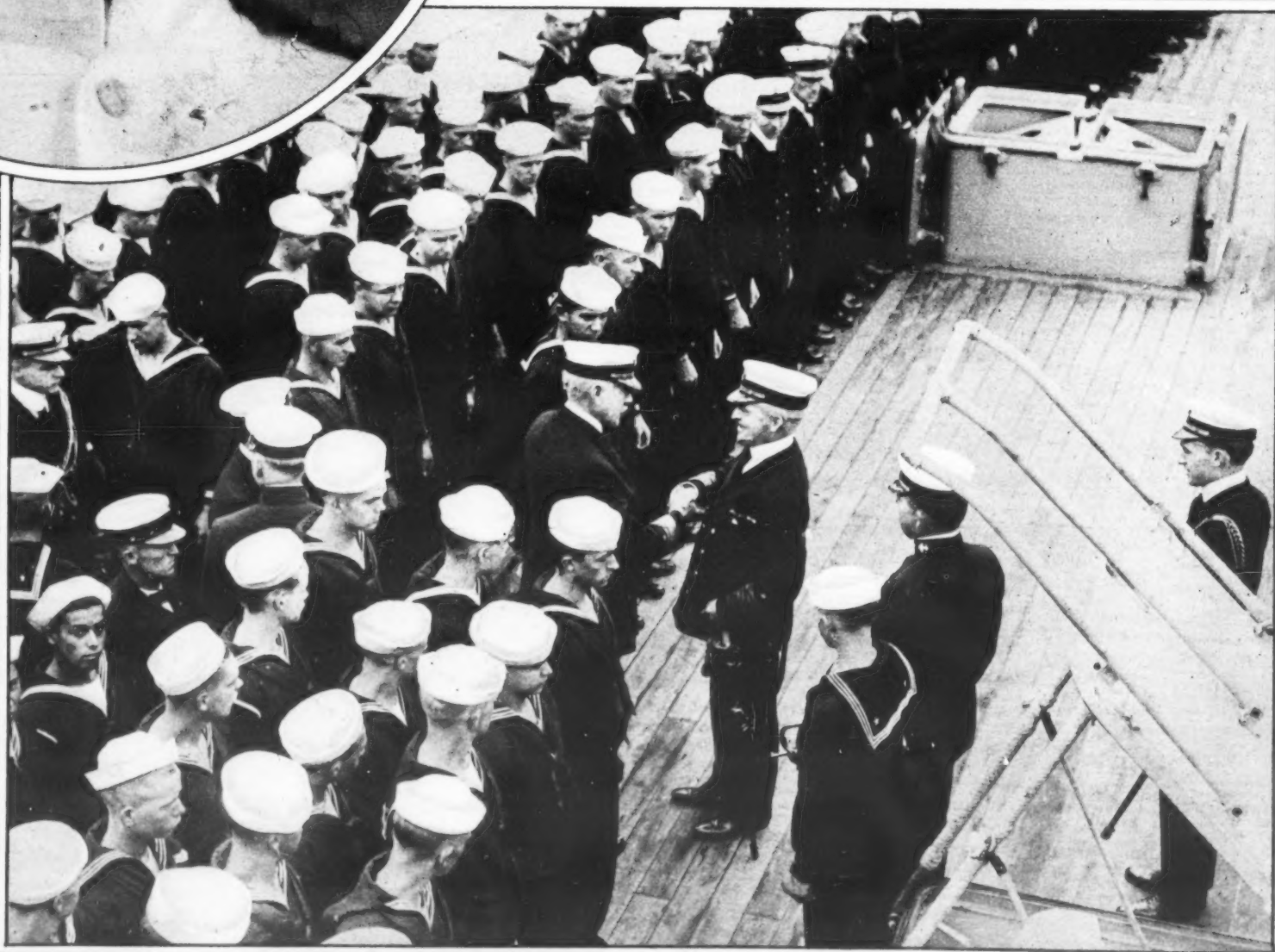


**ADMIRAL ALBERT GLEAVES.**  
Vice Admiral Gleaves, who has been commander of the cruiser and transport force of the Atlantic Fleet, having charge of the transportation of troops to and from Europe since the war began, has been raised to the rank of Admiral and placed in charge of the Asiatic Fleet.  
(© Campbell Studio.)

ONE of the most impressive achievements of America during the nineteen months that she was at war with Germany was the rapidity with which she transported her troops to France. The problem was a difficult one, as we had only a few American and British troopships chartered directly from their owners. It had at first been thought that our participation in the war would be chiefly along the line of supplies and finance, but the grave position of the Allies and their urgent pressure for men to reinforce their depleted ranks hastened the process of sending our men over. We began slowly of necessity, but increased the shipments with almost miraculous rapidity. In the first thirteen months we sent over half a million men, but in the last six months we sent a million and a half. Altogether over 2,000,000 American soldiers were transported to France. By the end of 1918 we had a great transport fleet which aggregated three and one-quarter million tons of shipping. The troops left America from ten ports, more than three-quarters of them from New York City. Among every hundred men who went over, 49 went in British ships, 45 in American vessels, 3 in Italian, 2 in French and 1 in Russian shipping under English control. No American troop transport was lost on its eastward voyage—a record for which the navy, which armed, manned, and convoyed the transports, deserves the highest credit. The accompanying charts and diagrams will be found fascinating in their interest and rich in information. They show in graphic form how rapidly the nation reached the height of its efficiency and how from only a small nucleus of ships adapted for transporting troops a mighty fleet was created that successfully bade defiance to the submarine.

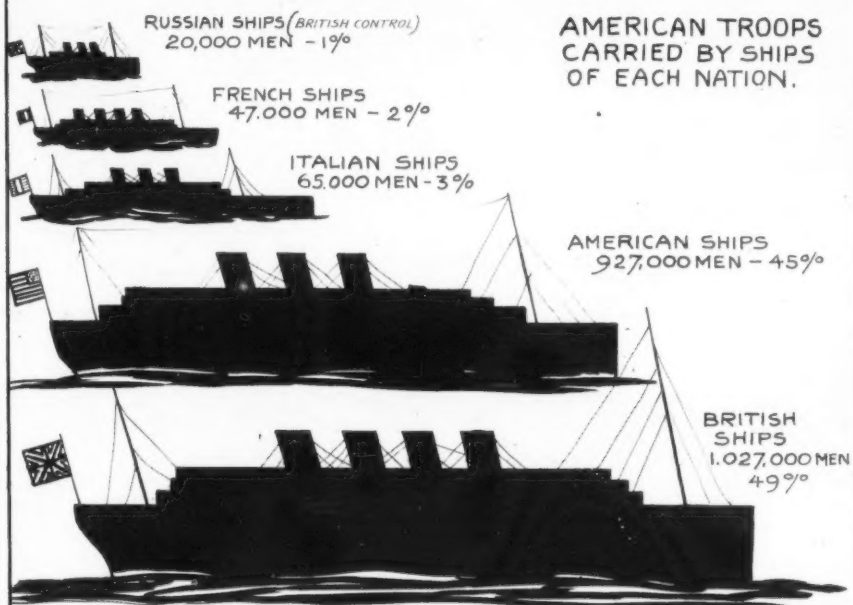
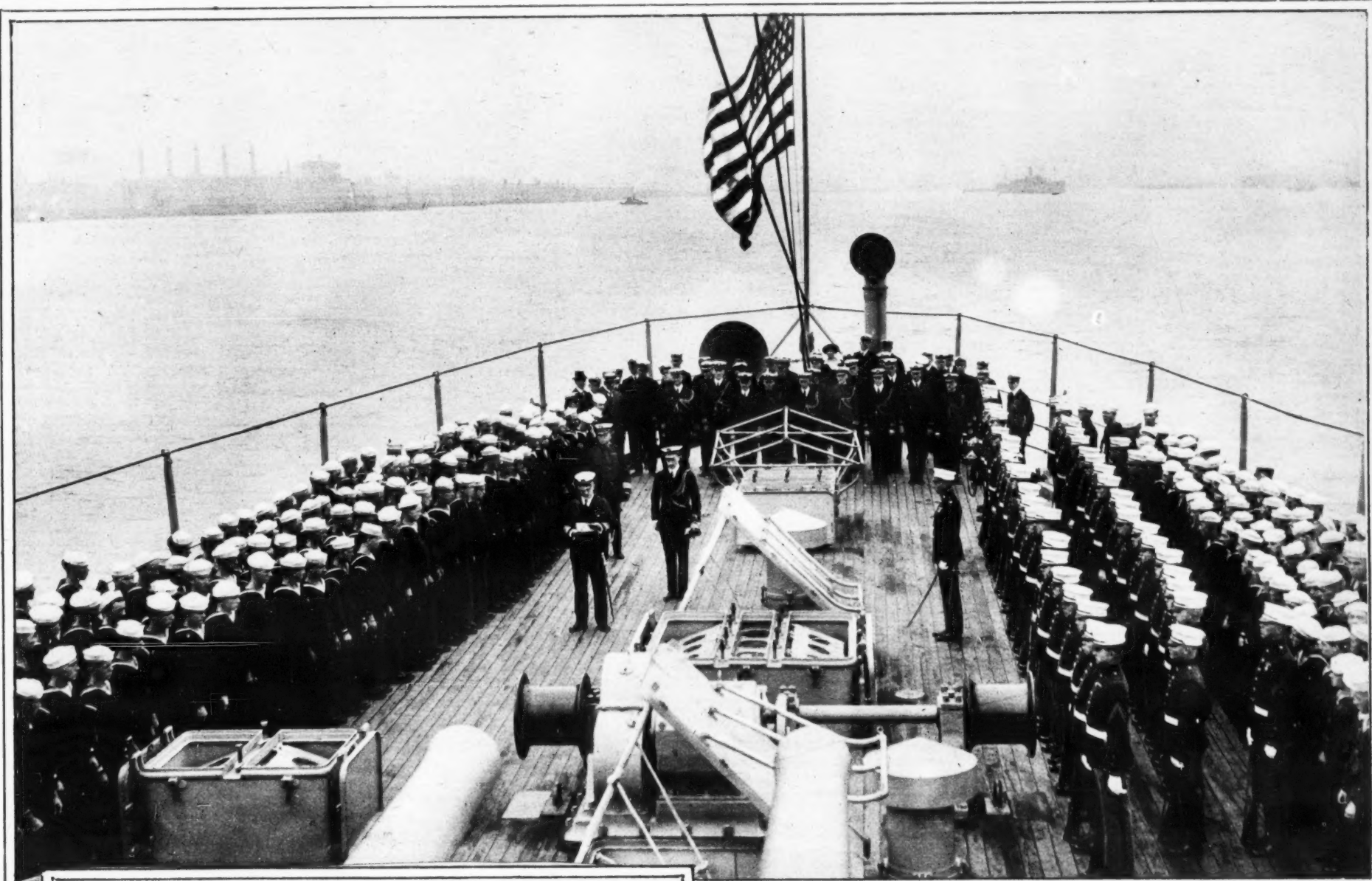
At eleven o'clock, Sept. 1, Admiral Gleaves unfurled his flag as full Admiral on the U. S. S. South Dakota, and assumed command of the Asiatic Fleet in accordance with the President's order of Aug. 18. He is here shown (at right) bidding farewell to his predecessor, Rear Admiral A. L. Huse.

(© Graphic News Bureau.)

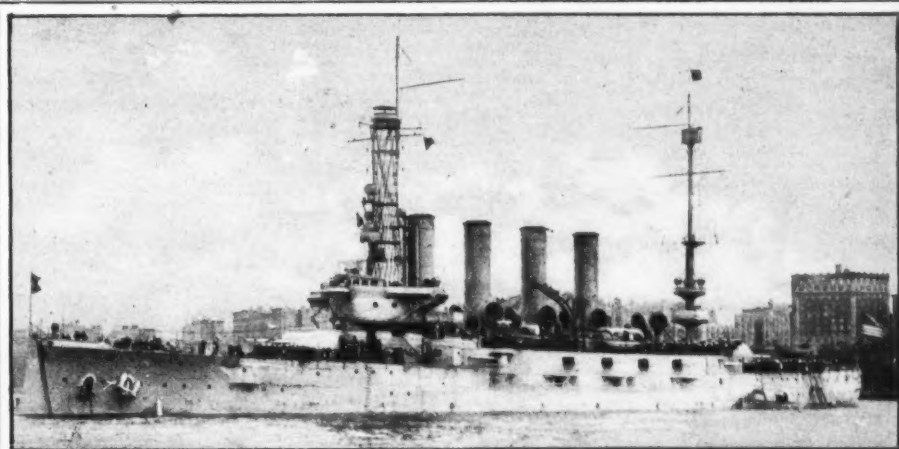




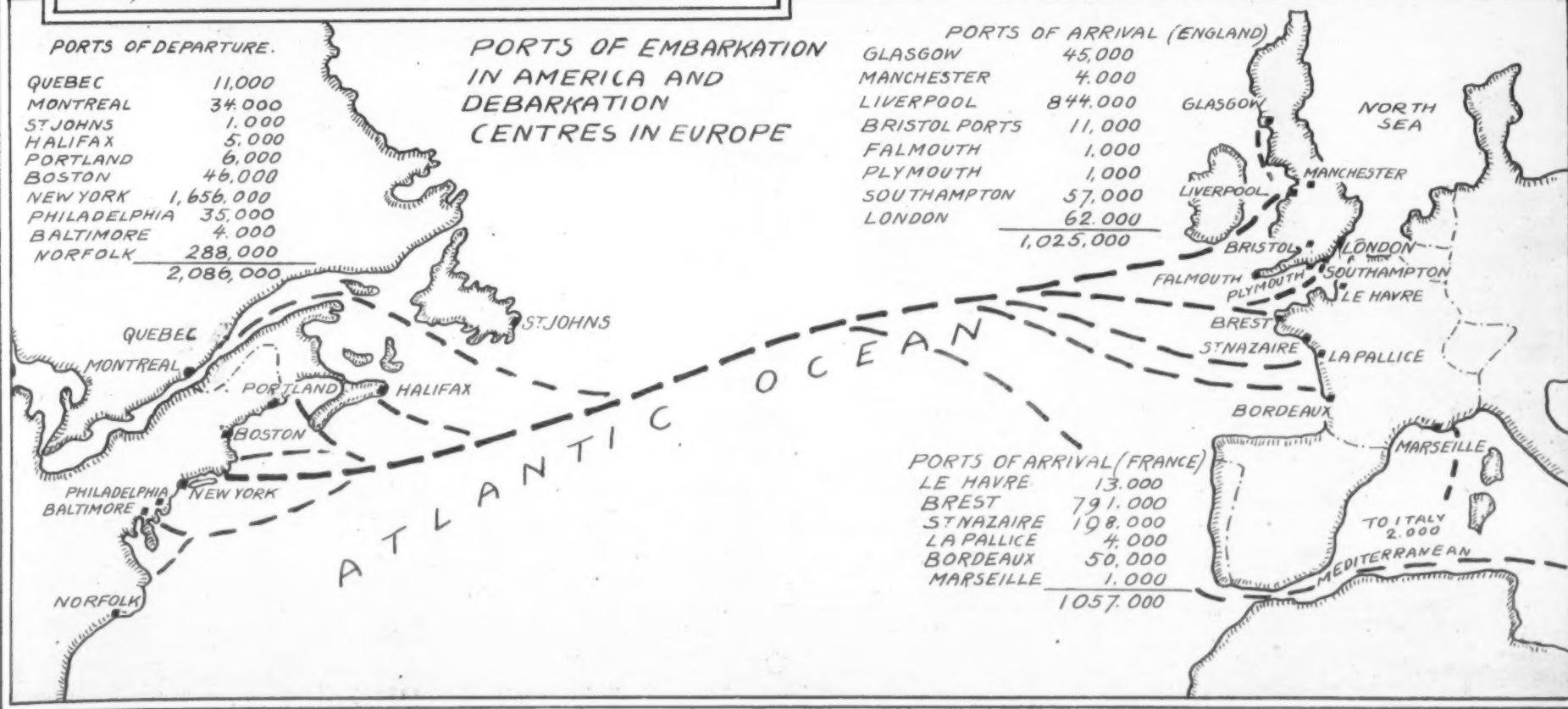
# Transporting Safely Over Two Million Men to Europe



ADMIRAL GLEAVES ON THE AFT DECK OF HIS FLAGSHIP, THE SOUTH DAKOTA, JUST AFTER TAKING COMMAND OF ASIATIC FLEET.  
(© International Film Service.)



U. S. S. SOUTH DAKOTA, FLAGSHIP OF THE ASIATIC FLEET, LYING AT ANCHOR WITH THE FOUR-STARRED ADMIRAL'S FLAG AT MASTHEAD.  
(© Graphic News Bureau.)



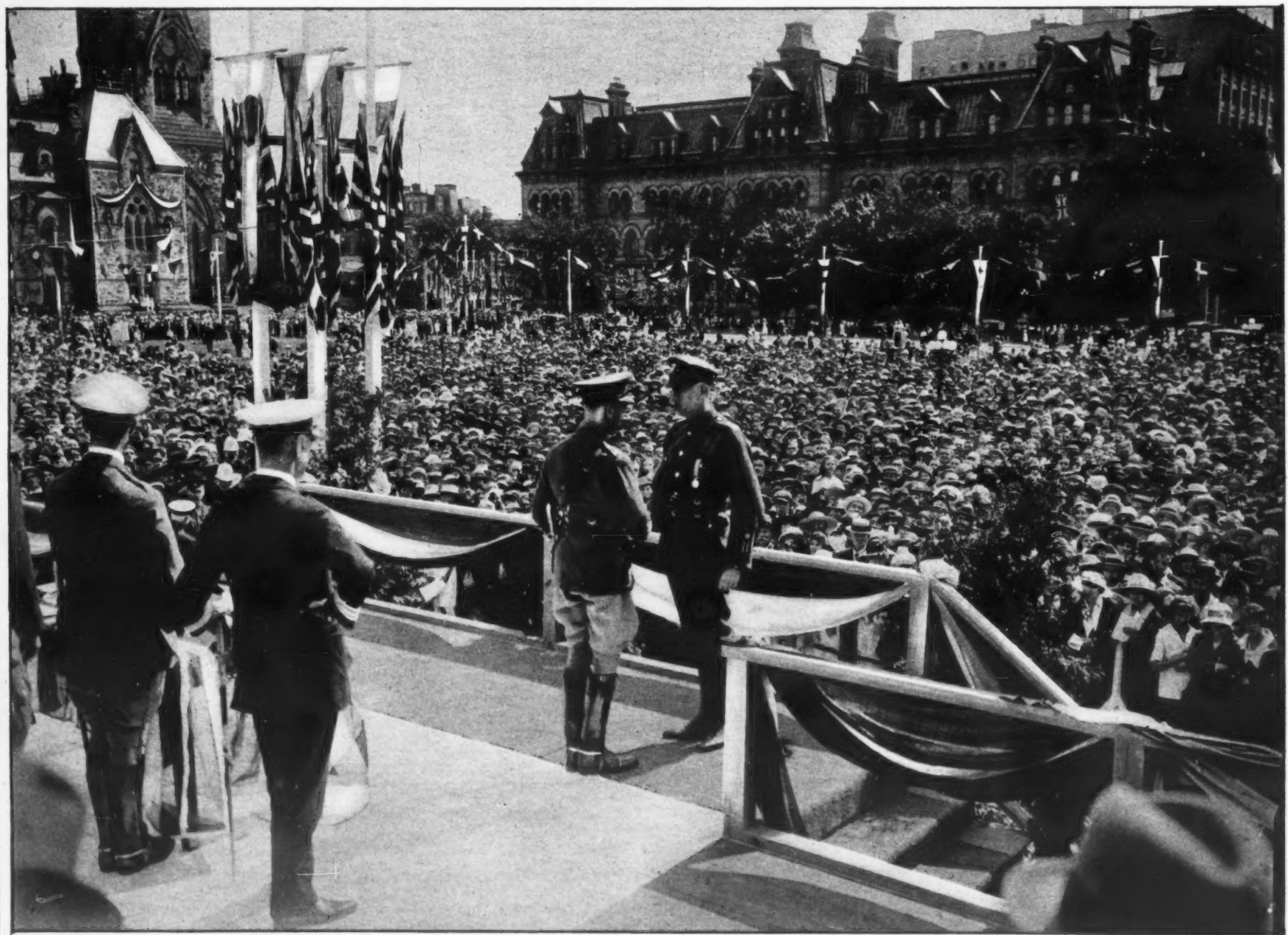


# Tribute of Ottawa, Canada, to the Prince of Wales



THE PRINCE OF WALES LEADING THE CHEERING AFTER ADDRESSING FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE GATHERED ON PARLIAMENT HILL, OTTAWA, TO WITNESS LAYING OF CORNERSTONE OF MAIN TOWER OF NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



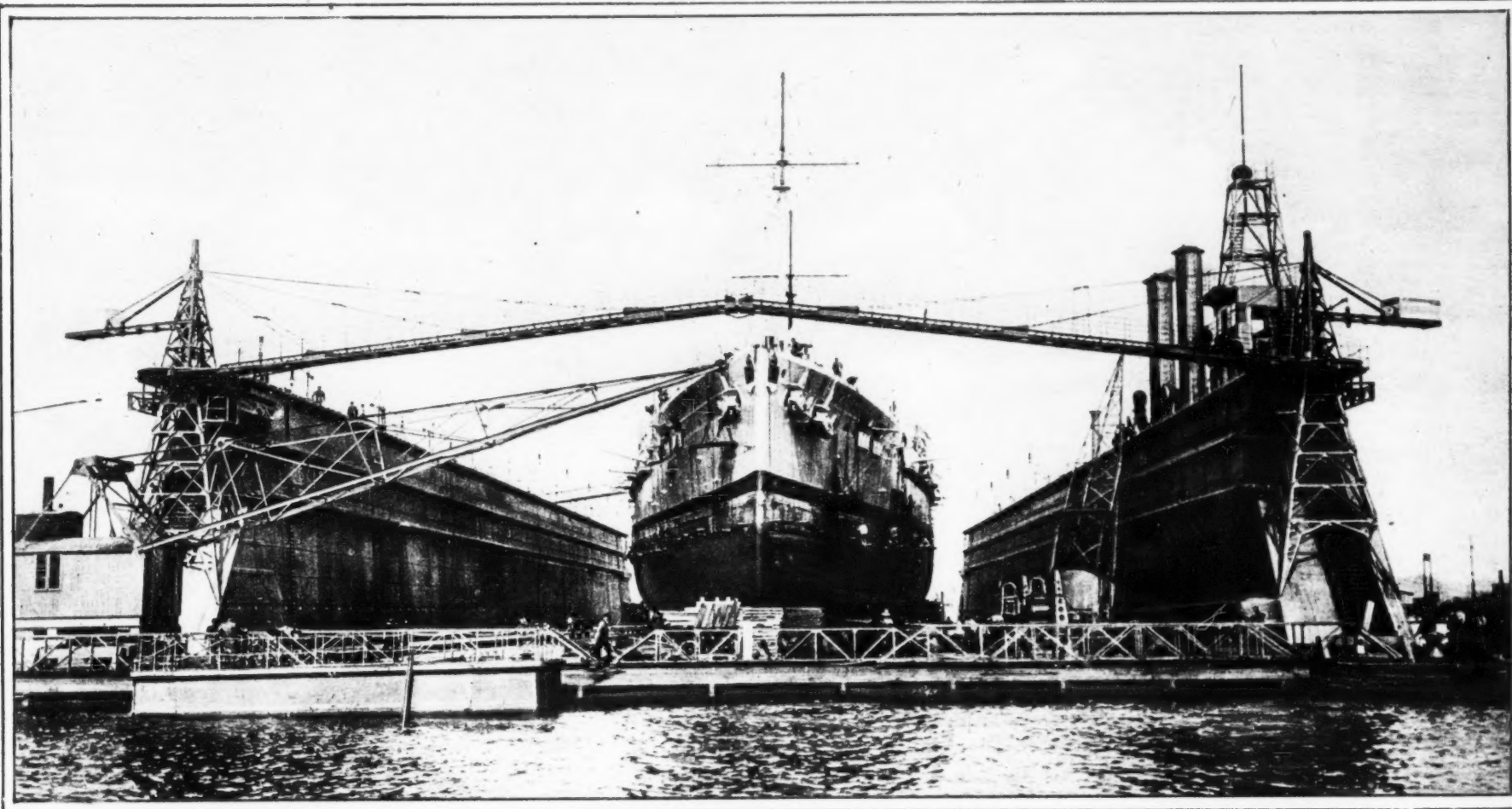
PRINCE PRESENTING DECORATIONS TO RETURNED CANADIANS BEFORE IMMENSE THRONGS.

An enormous gathering assembled at Ottawa, Canada, to welcome the Prince of Wales on Labor Day, Sept. 1. There was a labor parade scheduled for the day, to be followed by sports and athletic games at the public park, and the Prince added to the favorable impression he had created by declaring his intention to take part in the festivities. The long parade marched toward

Parliament Hill and then the Prince passed between the ranks to be greeted with a continuous ovation. After laying the cornerstone of the main tower of the new Parliament Building, the Prince unfurled the flag that inaugurated the opening of the Victory Loan campaign, inspected some of his old comrades in arms and presented medals and service crosses.



## Flashlights



HUGE GERMAN DRY DOCK IN HAMBURG, GERMANY, RECENTLY PURCHASED BY HOLLAND.

Hamburg is the greatest seaport of Germany and the chief seat of its shipbuilding interests. Most of the German merchant ships and a large number of its naval vessels have been constructed there. The picture shows one of the great floating dry docks at the Kaiser Wharfs at a time when one of the battleships whose keel had been laid before the war began was being completed, with no

premonition that it was to figure in the great naval surrender of Nov. 21, 1918. This dock has just been sold to Holland for the sum of 18,000,000 marks, a sum which is difficult to translate into terms of American money because of the great depreciation of the mark. Before the war it would have meant about four and a half million dollars. (© Keystone View Co.)



OFFICIAL dispatches from Berlin under date of July 17 stated that the return of German prisoners held in France was expected to begin about the middle of August. The returns were looked for at the rate of about 2,000 a day, and the men were to come back through Switzerland. Reports have been current that the German Government was lukewarm about the return of the prisoners owing to the difficulties of the food and unemployment situation and the fear that their return too rapidly might lead to the spread of Bolshevism, but this the Government vigorously denies. The Germans still held by the French number about 450,000, while 84,000 are held in England. The return of the wounded and convalescent has already begun, as shown in the accompanying pictures. It is reported that the plans for a general repatriation are now about completed, and only await the sanction of the Allied Joint Prisoners' Commission at Paris.

CONVALESCENT GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND BEING EMBARKED AT DOVER FOR ROTTERDAM.

(© Keystone View Co.)



GREETING TO RETURNED GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN THE RAILROAD STATION AT BERLIN.



AFTER FIVE YEARS' ABSENCE, REPATRIATED GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS RETURN TO THEIR RELATIVES.



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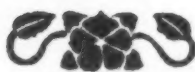
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